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TO HENRY CLAY.

"I will oppose this measure at every step, with all the strength that God has given me."—[Speech of Mr. Clay, on the Sub-Treasury Bill.]

Warrior, do not quit the field,
Truth the armour of thy breast,
Constitution for thy shield,
Patriotism on my crest.
With such weapons in thy hand,
Such as thou canst ne'er be slain;
Brother, 'tis our native land,
Fight the battle o'er again.
Fid for justice, mercy, law,
Let our Country still be free;
Once again the gauntlet draw,
Every eye is turned on thee.
Sharper than a two edged sword,
Is the weapon thou canst wield,
Keen and piercing is thy word,
Statesman, Patriot, do not yield.
Let our eyes rejoice again
In the light of freedom's ray,
Naught can break oppression's chain,
Like the voice of HENRY CLAY. S.
Camden, N. J.

The Adventures of the Mason.

There was once upon a time a poor mason, or bricklayer, in Granada, who kept all the saints' days and holidays, and saint Monday into the bargain, and yet, with all his devotion, he grew poorer and poorer, and could scarcely earn bread for his numerous family. One night he was roused from his first sleep by a knocking at his door. He opened it, and beheld before him a tall, meagre, cadaverous looking priest.

"Hark ye, honest friend," said the stranger, "I have observed that you are a good christian, and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job this very night?"

"With all my heart, Senor Padre, on condition that I am paid accordingly."

"That you shall be, but you must suffer yourself to be blindfolded."

To this the mason made no objection; so being hoodwinked, he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages, until they stopped before the portal of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock, and opened what sounded like a ponderous door. They entered, the door was closed and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echoing corridor and spacious hall, to an interior part of the building. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a patio, or court, dimly lighted by a single lamp.

In the centre was the dry basin of an old Moorish fountain, under which the priest requested him to form a small vault, bricks and mortar being at hand for the purpose. He accordingly worked all night, but without finishing the job. Just before daybreak the priest put a piece of gold in his hand, and having again blindfolded him, conducted him back to his dwelling.

"Are you willing," said he, "to return and complete your work?"

"Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am as well paid."

"Well then, to-morrow at midnight I will call again."

He did so, and the vault was completed. "Now," said the priest, "you must help me to bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in this vault."

The poor mason's hair rose on his head at these words; he followed the priest with trembling steps, into a retired chamber of the mansion, expecting to behold some ghastly spectacle of death, but was relieved on perceiving three or four portly jars standing in one corner. They were evidently full of money, and it was with great labor that he and the priest carried them forth and consigned them to their tomb. The vault was then closed, the pavement replaced, and all traces of the work obliterated.

The mason was again hoodwinked and led forth by a route different from that by which he had come. After they had wandered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and alleys, they halted. The priest then put two pieces of gold into his hands. "Wait here," said he, "until you hear the cathedral bell toll for matins. If you presume to uncover your eyes before that time, evil will befall you." So saying he departed.

The mason waited patiently, amusing himself by weighing the gold pieces in his hand and clinking them against each other. The moment the cathedral bell rang its matin peal, he uncovered his eyes and found himself on the banks of the

Xenil; from whence he made the best of his way home, and revelled with his family for a whole fortnight on the profits of his two nights' work, after which he was as poor as ever.

He continued to work a little and pray a good deal, and keep saints' days and holidays from year to year, while his family grew up as gaunt and ragged as a crew of gypsies.

As he was seated one morning at the door of his hovel, he was accosted by a rich old curmudgeon, who was noted for owning many houses and being a gripping landlord.

"The man of money eyed him for a moment from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows."

"I am told, friend, that you are very poor."

"There is no denying the fact, Senor; it speaks for itself."

"I presume, then, you will be glad of a job, and will work cheap."

"As cheap, my master, as any mason in Granada."

"That's what I want. I have an old house fallen to decay, that costs me more money than it is worth to keep it in repair, for nobody will live in it; so I must contrive to patch it up and keep it together at as small expense as possible."

The mason was accordingly conducted to a huge deserted house that seemed going to ruin. Passing through several empty halls and chambers, he entered an inner court where his eye was caught by an old Moorish fountain.

He paused for a moment. "It seems," said he, "as if I had been in this place before; but it is like a dream—pray who occupied this house formerly?"

"A pest upon him!" cried the landlord. "It was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He was said to be immensely rich, and having no relations, it was thought he would leave all his treasure to the church. He died suddenly, and the priests and friars thronged to take possession of his wealth, but nothing could they find but a few ducats, in a leathern purse. The worst luck has fallen on me; for since his death, the old fellow continues to occupy my house without paying rent, and there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear at night the clinking of gold all night long in the chamber where the old priest slept, as if he were counting over his money, and sometime a groaning and moaning is heard about the court. Whether true or false, these stories have brought a bad name on my house, and not a tenant will remain in it."

"Enough," said the mason, sturdily; "Let me live in your house rent free until some better tenant presents, and I will engage to put it in repair, and quiet the troubled spirits that disturb it. I am a good christian and a poor man, and am not to be daunted by the devil himself, even though he come in the shape of a big bag of money."

The offer of the honest mason was gladly accepted; he moved with his family into the house, and fulfilled all his engagements. By little and little he restored it to its former state. The clinking of gold was no longer heard at night in the chamber of the defunct priest, but began to be heard by day in the pocket of the living mason. In a word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbors, and became one of the richest men in Granada. He gave large sums to the church, by way, no doubt, of satisfying his conscience, and never revealed the secret of the wealth until on his death bed, to his son and heir.

Irving.

RELIGION.

We pity the young man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence—who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison house, nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of his high origin—no manifestations of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature—the spiritual could never stoop so low. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister, with a bountiful hand, to depraved and strange appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life, and world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror nor gloom, in its approaches. It does not

rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of men. It is from the hands of the Author, and growing from the immediate presence of the great Spirit, which prevades and quickens it. It is written on the arches of the sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrubless mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter—where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.

Essex Gaz.

A BRAVE GIRL.

From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

In this state, no minor can obtain from the county commissioners' courts a license to marry, without first obtaining the consent of his or her parent or guardian, and without such license, cannot marry in this state. Young couples frequently fly to the opposite side of the Mississippi, where no license is required.

These 'runaway matches,' as they are called, are very frequent. A laughable occurrence of that kind happened a few days ago, which has made much sport in this region.

A Miss —, about 17 years of age, who is the heiress to an estate valued at \$10,000; lately ran away in company with a bridesmaid and her lover, who was nearly thirty. Her guardian, believing the man totally unworthy of her, had refused his consent. When they reached the bank of the Mississippi, the ice was running furiously in the river, but the young lady, expecting every moment her guardian would arrive there in pursuit, urged her lover to lose not an instant in pushing the boat from the shore. His courage seemed to have a good deal abated; but he, with the owner of a large skiff, and the bridesmaid, embarked with his intended bride. They had nearly reached the head of an island, about a third of the distance from the opposite shore, when the current became more rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and their situation extremely dangerous. The lover, excessively frightened, and forgetful of every body but his own dear self, bawled out in the most piteous accent, "Oh! I shall be drowned—I shall be drowned!" and bitterly reproached his lady love as the cause of his probable death. She uttered not a word, her courage and presence of mind seemed to increase with the peril. A tremendous cake of ice fairly capsized the boat, but it was so large that all got on it; the lover rendered her no assistance at all. It bore them to the head of the island, and, as fortune would have it, the chute between it and the Missouri shore was frozen over, and they crossed it without difficulty. They reached a tavern near the river, and, after changing their wet garments and becoming warm at a good fire, the lover hinted to the young lady that it was time now for them to have the knot tied, as the magistrate had arrived for that purpose, and was in the next room. She gave him a most withering look of contempt, and declared she would never unite her destiny with one who was so selfish and cowardly. It was in vain that he attempted by entreaty and argument to change her resolution. She was immovable, and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards she returned to the house of her guardian, thankful that she had escaped marrying a man whose only object was her fortune.

Her lover returned to this side of the river also; but such showers of ridicule and contempt were bestowed upon him, that he found it best to decamp, which he did a few nights ago, leaving behind him a host of unpaid demands.

ADVANTAGES OF REPUBLICANISM.

Judge Story remarked with great justice as well as force, in his speech in the Massachusetts Convention:—"In our country the richest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day, pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is dwindled quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time under our statute of descents and distributions, the true and legitimate Agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by toil and

diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea.

One wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and is seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies away silently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government; and the poor man who rocks his infant on his knee, may justly indulge the consolation, that, if he possesses talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition. It is a mistaken theory that government is founded for one object only. It is organized for the protection of life—liberty—property, and all the comforts of society—to enable us to indulge in our domestic affection, and quietly to enjoy our homes and our firesides."

ANTI-DUELLING BILL.

The Senate on Monday, passed the Duelling bill, 33 to 1—Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, being the only negative. It was then sent to the House of Representatives. Previous to taking the vote—

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said, that he had taken no part heretofore in the debate to which this bill had given rise; but his silence did not proceed from any indifference which he felt to the laudable object which the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Prentiss) proposed to accomplish by its introduction. No man would rejoice more sincerely than he should, in witnessing the absolute suppression, forever, of the unjustifiable practice which the bill denounces and seeks to discountenance. But he (Mr. Clay) thought that the great object of legislation, on this subject, should be directed to the correction and purification of public opinion. In sections of the Union, where the practice was not tolerated, it was public opinion that kept it down, by discouraging a resort to private combat to avenge or settle personal injustice. There it was no disgrace to decline such a combat. The man who should decline it was more, certainly not less, respected than if he had engaged in it. But it was otherwise in those sections where the practice prevailed. In these, the man who fights a duel, acts under the constraint of public opinion, which brands him with cowardice and dishonor if he does not resent with spirit, a personal insult or wrong. There the alternative presented to a person of honor and nice sensibility is, whether he shall live, covered with disgrace, an object of reproach, scorn and contempt, or encounter the hazard of death, without dishonor. But few honorable and high spirited men, were resolute enough to avoid the contest. Public opinion, which exacts the sacrifice, is as censurable as those who fall victims or conform to its stern commands. It was when public opinion should be rectified in this respect, that we might expect to see the abandonment of a practice which was contrary to humanity, abhorrent to reason, and condemned by our religion. In the mean time, it is the duty of the legislator to exert all his authority to bring about this desirable state of things. And he (Mr. C.) should vote, with pleasure, for the passage of the bill before the Senate, under the anxious hope that, being the deliberate expression of the judgment of Congress, it may contribute to enlighten the public mind; and if it should not totally eradicate, it may tend materially to diminish, a practice which all ought to unite in completely destroying.

DUELLING ANECDOTES.

The American Magazine for April has a chapter on duelling, in which the following anecdotes are related:

Lord Brudenell ran away with a married lady, who was afterwards divorced, and he married her. But not receiving, as he expected, a challenge from her first husband, he wrote him a note as follows: "Sir: Having done you the greatest injury that one man can do another, I think it incumbent upon me to offer you the satisfaction which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances."

The reply was this: "My Lord, in taking off my hands a woman who has proved herself a wretch, you have done me the greatest favor that one man can do another; and I think it incumbent upon me to offer you the acknowledgments which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances."

The once notorious Baron Von Hoffman lost a letter of introduction to Mr. J— R—, who declined to take his word as evidence of his rank, and did not invite him to dinner. The Baron sent him a challenge, which being left unceremoniously at the door, Mrs. R— opened it, and immediately replied to it as follows: "Sir: your note is received. My

husband will not have any thing to do with you under any circumstances; but whenever you produce official proof that you have been aid-de-camp to Prince Blucher, as you say, I will fight a duel with you myself.

MARY R—.

But the last and best anecdote—if true—is related of a Boston Bachelor—Mr. A. who ten years ago challenged Mr. B., a married man, with one child, who replied that the conditions were not equal, that he must necessarily put more at risk with his life than the other, and he declined. A year afterwards he received another challenge from Mr. A. who stated that he too had now a wife and child, and he supposed therefore the objection of Mr. B. was no longer valid. Mr. B. replied that he now had two children, consequently the inequality still subsisted. The next year Mr. A. renewed his challenge, having then two children also, but his adversary had three.

The matter is not yet settled—the 'responsibilities' being six to seven, and the challenge yearly renewed.

Boston Transcript.

ADVANTAGES OF DRESS.

The following anecdote, illustrative of the advantages sometimes to be derived from gaudy apparel, is from a late number of the Virginia Advocate.

While Mr. Rives, the American Minister, resided in Paris, General Wool, the Inspector General of the United States Army, being on a tour of observation in Europe, expressed a desire to visit the Tuilleries. Mr. R. readily consented to introduce him at the next Levee. But when Gen. W. arrived at the Hotel of the American Minister, on his way to the Palace, Mr. R. was astonished at the splendor of his dress and trappings, which, added to a fine person, made a very imposing display. On his name being announced in the audience chamber, with his title of Inspector General of all the Armies of the United States, (the gay courtiers were probably not aware of the extent of the American Peace Establishment, 5000 men, scarcely sufficient to guard the King's person from the machinations of assassins,) the richness of the court dress, and the splendor of his epaulettes and feathers, immediately attracted the eyes of the whole court. Indeed, the Inspector General was evidently the lion of the evening, and was soon seen in close confab with the citizen King.

The next day, General W. again called on Mr. Rives, equipped as before, and said he was on his way to dine with the King, and asked Mr. R. if he was not going also. Mr. R. not being invited, never before having heard of a stranger dining at the Tuilleries, assured General W. he had been quizzed. But he replied, there was no mistake in the matter, for Louis Philippe had invited him himself. It then appeared that General W. had informed the King of his intentions to set out in a few days for Antwerp, for the purpose of examining the fortresses and dock yards there, and that his Majesty, having a similar visit in contemplation, proposed that they should travel together; and in order to become better acquainted before they set out, invited Gen. W. to dine with him next day. In this case at least, nothing was lost by fine dress and splendid trappings. Mr. Rives, whose unostentatious dress and diminutive proportions were so completely eclipsed by his more happy countryman, was left to eat his own ragout and drink his own wine solitary and alone, at his own hotel.

Yankee Ingenuity.—A gentleman of Albany has invented a machine representing a female figure as large as life, sitting on a pedestal, holding in her hand an accordion, on which she performs several pieces of music. This figure, it is said, so nearly resembles life, that the motion of the chest in the act of respiration is distinctly visible. She moves her head, fingers the keys of the instrument with her right hand, and draws and presses the bellows with her left; she also beats time with her foot to the music, and does many other wonderful things. The owner intends to take the machine to England for exhibition.

Boston Post.

Worth Trying.—It is said, on the authority of a paper read before the Entomological Society of London, that a net of fine black thread, with the meshes an inch square, placed against an open window, will effectually exclude flies, owing to an optical illusion produced by the net in the eyes of the insect. If this be true, tidy housewives and watchful nurses may find it a discovery of much importance.

The imperial palace at St. Petersburg, recently destroyed by fire, was 707 feet in length, 559 feet in breadth, and covered 654,237 feet of ground.

Against fortune oppose courage; against passion, reason.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

The fame of this eminent statesman and his history, are already familiar to many. A condensed view of his brilliant career, I trust, will be interesting to most, if not all, of the readers whose eyes this brief sketch may meet. To know how and why he has risen so high in the scale of being, may excite to emulation. When we consider that Henry Clay has been the architect of his own fortune, has mounted the ladder of distinction by his own exertions, aided alone by his native talent and industry, his biography becomes doubly interesting.

He is a native of Hanover county, Virginia, and was born on the 12th of April, 1777. His father, who was an esteemed clergyman, died when his son was but a child, leaving no means by which he could receive the advantages of a classical education. When but a boy, Henry Clay entered the office of Mr. Tinsley, then clerk of the High Court of Chancery at Richmond, where his embryonic talents began to bud and expand. Naturally amiable in his disposition, urbane in his manners, noble and generous, open and frank, he gained the friendship of those with whom he had intercourse, amongst whom were gentlemen of the highest rank and most extensive influence. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of the law, and so astonishing was his proficiency, that in one year after, he was admitted to practice. He soon proved to his friends, and to the courts in which he practised, that strength of intellect is not based upon a collegiate diploma, and that talents sometimes shine without receiving an artificial polish from a classic master. American history is rich with such specimens.

Soon after his admission, Mr. Clay removed to Lexington, Ky., where he pursued the study of law some time before he commenced practice. Naturally diffident, he attached himself to a debating society, in order to become better prepared to enter upon his duties as an advocate. It is said his embarrassment was so great when he first appeared before his colleagues in a debate, that he addressed the President, "gentlemen of the jury." In a few moments, however, he became collected, and astonished his delighted audience with a flow of eloquence that at once placed him on the high road to distinction. After remaining at Lexington a year, he took his place at the bar, and was soon favored with a lucrative practice. He grappled fearlessly with the most eminent lawyers, and soon stood at the head of his profession. He gained the respect of the courts and the affection of his clients. Almost contemporaneously with his maturity, his political career commenced.

In 1803 Mr. Clay was elected a member of the Kentucky legislature, where he soon gained an unrivalled influence. He was there surrounded by the ablest men of the state, veterans in legislation, who had been accustomed to consider young members in duty bound to listen and obey, and not to attempt, for a time, anything beyond the study of parliamentary rules. But they soon became convinced that the soaring mind of the young Virginian moved in an orbit co-extensive with their broadest expanse. He was perfectly at home upon every subject, and guarded, with an argus eye, the interests of his constituents, held subject always to the general good. His political motto has ever been, "my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."

In 1806, Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate of the United States for one year, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Adair. He there not only sustained the high reputation he had gained at home, but acquired additional fame with each succeeding effort. During that session, he became the bold advocate of the internal improvement system, and has ever remained its firm and faithful friend. His first speech in the Senate was in favor of a bill for the erection of a bridge over the Potomac at Georgetown; and so clearly did he present its prospective advantages, and so fully did he answer the arguments of its opponents, that he obtained the merit of effecting its final passage. During his short stay at Washington, he added largely to his list of admirers and friends.

The ensuing year Mr. Clay was elected to the legislature of his own state, and was chosen speaker by a very large majority. During that session, he had an opportunity, and exhibited forensic powers of the highest order. An attempt was made, and was advocated at first by a large majority of the members, to prohibit the use of, or recurrence to, any English law books, in the courts of Kentucky. This arose from a supposition that the common law was an inexplicable mass, and calculated to mislead rather than inform the understanding. In a clear, lucid, eloquent, and convincing argument, their speaker exhibited its base and superstructure, and showed that it was founded upon principles few in number, simple in their application, plain in practice, and salutary in their results. His effort was crowned with complete success. As their presiding officer, Mr. Clay was respected, esteemed, and honored. Familiar with the rules of legislation, his decisions were prompt, impartial, and generally approved and sustained.

In 1809, the seat of Mr. Johnston, in the Senate of the United States, became vacant, four years of his term only having expired. Mr. Clay was elected to serve in his place the two remaining years. An important crisis in the history of our country was at hand. War was raging in Europe, and our flag had been repeatedly insulted by the contending parties, under pretence of an improper interference, a course that had been most scrupulously guarded against by our nation. These depredations upon our rights, on the part of England, gathered new strength with each returning year. Negotiation lost its dignity and force, pacific propositions were met with contempt by the British court, and our minister was treated with contumely and disregard. It became evident that we should be under the necessity of measuring swords with the old mother country, before she would cease to infringe our rights. Purely American in all his feelings, Mr. Clay was among the first to urge the necessity of preparing for war. Although he was anxious to avoid an open rupture, yet he was for maintaining the honor and dignity of our government, pure and undefiled, regardless of consequences. At the expiration of his term, in 1811, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, of which body he was chosen speaker by a respectable majority. Under the high excitement that then existed, our country on the eve of a war with a nation that had long been mistress of the seas, members differing widely as to the policy to be pursued, it required much nerve, prudence, and wisdom, to discharge, satisfactorily and impartially, the duties that devolved upon him. His talents, however, proved equal to the task; his friends were not mistaken in their choice. He was a warm advocate for increasing the navy, justly considering it the right arm of our defence. It is to be regretted that this policy is not more strictly pursued, and that our maritime force is still far inferior to the resources and magnitude of our expanding Republic.

When Mr. Clay arrived at the conclusion that nothing short of an appeal to arms would save our flag from continued insult, and when war was declared, he urged the necessity of prosecuting it with the utmost vigor and energy. He recommended raising a force without delay, sufficient to repel all invasion, and if necessary, to act offensively, until the pride of Great Britain should be reduced to a common level, and she taught to respect our flag and regard our national rights. He was in favor of having the business done promptly, effectually, and quickly. He was opposed to nursing a job of this kind, and advocated strong and decisive measures.

Mr. Clay was continued Speaker of the House of Representatives until 1814, when he was appointed a commissioner, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Gallatin, to meet those of England, at Ghent, for the purpose of negotiating peace and a treaty of commerce. So nobly had he discharged the duties of the chair, and so generally had he won the esteem of the members, that when he took leave of them in a short but affectionate and eloquent address, the big tears were seen, on many a manly cheek, chasing each other in quick succession. An almost unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Clay, for his valuable services, followed; and the interesting, soul-stirring scene closed, by a silent look, that told the emotions of their hearts, as each member clasped his hand, and took a final leave.

The mission of the commissioners was crowned with success; hostilities ceased, our rights were recognised, our nation elevated, our honor sustained, and the valor of our navy and army placed on the highest pinnacle fame could rear. In the spring following, these commissioners met at London, and completed the commercial treaty, which secured to our country many new and important advantages. Mr. Clay proved himself as skilful in the rules and intricacies of diplomacy, as those of the court of St. James, who had never properly appreciated the strength of American statesmen. In Messrs. Clay, Adams, and Gallatin, England saw a trio of talent, not surpassed by her noblest lords.

Mr. Clay returned from Europe crowned with fresh laurels, and was met by his countrymen with a kind, a hearty welcome, without regard to party. Indeed, nothing so soon neutralizes party spirit in the breasts of true patriots, as a war. However we may differ on matters of policy, every friend of his country will unite in the common cause to repel an invading foe. Peace and prosperity, with all their blessings, are liable to be poisoned by the noxious weeds of jealousy and discontent, which often effect a dissolution of the body politic, which a rupture with a foreign nation would effectually prevent. Civil discord is more fatal than the attacks of other enemies.

On his return, Mr. Clay was again elected a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and remained in that body until the accession of John Quincy Adams to the presidential chair in 1825, by whom he was appointed Secretary of State, the duties of which he performed with great ability and fidelity to the end of his term, when he was elected to the United States Senate. During his whole career, he has ever been a strong advocate of domestic manufactures, internal improvements, and a

protective tariff. His favorite American system he has kept in view, anxious that the boundless resources of our country should be fully developed, and our native land become independent indeed. He preferred raising a revenue from duties on imports, to liquidate our national debt, and meet the current expenses of the government, rather than have recourse to direct taxation, a measure always obnoxious to the people, especially of a republican government. In a country so widely spread as this, embracing such a great variety of soil, climate, and productions; it is not to be expected a unanimity of opinion can exist among our statesmen and legislators, on these important points. Local interests will clash, local jealousies will arise, and local feeling sometimes will cause men of good hearts and honest intentions to lose sight of their paramount obligations to sustain our union. This was strongly manifested in 1832, during the discussion of the tariff bill, when the doctrine of nullification was promulgated by several eminent statesmen of the South. I was then at Washington, and shall never forget the high excitement that prevailed. Nor shall I ever forget, while memory lasts, the services that Henry Clay then rendered to our country. All the horrors of civil war were rolling into thick clouds, ready to burst in fury upon us. The temple of our liberty vibrated, as if shaken by the earthquake of faction, and the torch of freedom grew dim in its socket. Even hope, the sheet anchor of the soul, could scarcely keep the ship of state to its mooring. Amidst this scene of confusion, the storm gathering new force with each returning day, the session nearly closed, despair throwing its coil around many of the stoutest hearts, Mr. Clay appeared with the olive branch of compromise. Calm and dignified, with peace beaming upon his countenance, and the big tears rolling from his eyes, he portrayed, in glowing colors, the necessity of preserving, unbroken, the silken cords of our union, that had been dyed in the richest blood of our fathers. He then presented a bill which proposed the gradual reduction of duties on imports, until they should reach the standard contended for by the South. In this plan, he recognized the payment of the national debt, and the ultimate reduction of the tariff, to a revenue that should only meet the necessary expenses of the government. The brilliancy of that short hour Mr. Clay has never eclipsed. It was the climax of earthly glory, a nobler act than to conquer worlds. The sun of reconciliation rose in all its splendor, the dark clouds of discontent and civil discord vanished, and tears of joy hung on many a cheek, like dew drops in a summer morning. If I remember rightly, this was about the middle of June, and on the 26th, his bill was finally passed by both branches of Congress, and received the sanction of the President, thus saving our country from the greatest of all evils, civil war, that hung over us, like a sword suspended by a single hair. That act alone was sufficient to place the name of Henry Clay on the list of immortal fame, and gives him a stronger claim to the gratitude of his country, than any man now upon the theatre of action. The man who preserves his country from self-destruction, does more than he who leads fleets and armies to triumphant victory. He who possesses the rare talent of calming the raging billows of passion, is worthy of the highest honors than can be conferred. It is a heavenly gift, a shining ornament, a national blessing.

As a mediator to settle personal disputes, Mr. Clay is also remarkably happy and successful. Honorable concession and mutual forbearance he has always practised and inculcated. He has often healed festering wounds between others, by a single application of the panacea of his native good humor and pleasantry. He is emphatically a peace-maker.

He has uniformly taken a conspicuous part in every leading question that has been agitated in Congress. His sympathies have always been alive for other nations, whom he saw struggling for liberty.

He was the first who strongly advocated the recognition of the independence of South America. His success in effecting this, unquestionably prevented other nations from entering into an alliance with Spain against the southern patriots. The services of Mr. Clay were highly appreciated by them, and formally recognized by their Congress. His name is interwoven with their history, as their advocate and benefactor.

Suffering Greece also roused his tenderest sympathies. He urged, with all the powers of his unrivalled eloquence, the propriety of sending a commissioner to that classic land. He was strongly in favor of having the public lands appropriated to the advancement of internal improvements and education. He has been a zealous advocate for the colonization of free negroes. On the great national or Cumberland road, a beautiful monument has been raised, inscribed "HENRY CLAY." His talents were daily appreciated by Presidents Madison and Monroe, the former of whom offered him a mission to Russia, and subsequently a place in his cabinet, both of which he declined. Mr. Monroe offered him the proud station of minister to the court of St. James, and a place in his cabinet, which he also declined. He had found, by experience, that he could serve his

country better in the legislative halls, than in other situations.

Having always stood at the head of leading measures that have divided the people of the states into distinct parties, he has had strong and influential political opponents, who, although they esteemed him and acknowledged his superior talents, have twice successfully opposed his election to the presidential chair.

Like a majority of great men, he must be gathered to his fathers before full justice will be done to his merit and patriotism. From his tomb, fresh laurels will spring up, and mingle their odour with the evergreens of enduring fame. The bitterness of party spirit will be lost in the grave, and posterity will award to him that praise which thousands now withhold from the very fact that he is a great man.

For native eloquence, Mr. Clay stands unrivalled in our country, if not in the world. For elegance and ease in action when speaking, I have never seen his equal. His figure is tall and erect; his voice clear, rich and melodious, filling a greater space at the same pitch than any other I ever heard. His countenance is animated and pleasing, and his manner always happily adapted to the subject. His arguments are usually well arranged, logical, and to the point. Under excitement, he is sometimes personal, hurling at his antagonist the keen lance of satire, but, like the flint, he emits a spark by collision, and then is cool again. He appears never to retain any ill will against any person. In private conversation, he is interesting, agreeable, and always full of life and cheerfulness. In his manners, he is affable, gentlemanly, and highly accomplished; at the same time so plain and easy, that a farmer or mechanic, unaccustomed to company in high life, feels himself, in a few moments, perfectly free and relieved from all embarrassment in his presence. He is frank, affectionate, and warm-hearted; a faithful friend and a generous enemy.

He possesses much of the milk of human kindness; his heart is always moved at the misfortunes of the human family, individually and collectively, and where he can, he relieves their wants with a liberal hand. In his private and domestic relations, he is respected and esteemed, and sheds the rays of happiness, harmony and peace through every circle in which he moves. When he takes his final exit to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns, taking him all in all, our country will probably never look on his like again. His merits have raised him in life, may glory enshrine him in death.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1838.

From Alexander's Messenger.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The expediency, or rather, the inexpediency of a speedy resumption of specie payments is very ably discussed by Mr. Biddle, President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in a letter addressed to the Honorable John Quincy Adams, and published in the National Gazette of April 7th.

The argument is divided into seven distinct heads of which we can only give the following summary.

I. The causes of the suspension of specie payments are still in full force.

II. The credit system of the United States and the exclusively metallic system, are now fairly in the field face to face to each other; and one or the other must fall.

III. The disorders of the country lie too deep for superficial remedies, and palliatives irritate without curing. Congress, and Congress alone, can apply adequate relief.

IV. The situation of the banks now is compared with what it was at the last resumption of specie payments. As this is the argument which has the greatest force in it, we give it entire.

V. Compare the situation of the Banks at the last resumption and now. After a suspension for nearly three years, Congress applied all its power to induce, to persuade, and to assist the Banks in their efforts to resume. They passed the resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt of the notes of specie-paying Banks. But this alone was insufficient; and at the same time they established the Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions. The Bank called a Convention of State Banks, and agreed that if they would resume specie payments, it would.

VI. Assume all their debts to the Government of the United States.

2. Discount to those who had payments to make to the Government, the whole amount of their bonds; and in addition,

3. Discount to those not indebted to the Government two millions in New York, two millions in Philadelphia, one and a half million in Baltimore, and half a million in Richmond—and.

4. Would sustain the resuming Banks in case the resumption brought them into difficulty.

The Bank at the same time imported, at an expense of more than half a million, the sum of seven millions of specie; and two months after the resumption its discounts reached twenty millions. Compare with this statement our condition now.

Then the government agreed to receive

for all dues the notes of the Bank of the United States—now all Bank notes are refused and discredited. Then the Government endeavored to sustain the Banks—now it is striving to destroy them. Then it established a new and vigorous Bank capital—now it refuses to create a new Bank, and seeks to cripple those in existence. Then we had two hundred and sixty Banks—now we have nearly nine hundred.

In short, what reliance have the Banks now with the Executive hostile to them? What protection like that of the late Bank of the United States have they to sustain them? None whatever.

The only circumstance not wholly unfavorable in the comparison, is the low rate of exchange with England. But nothing general or permanent can be inferred from this circumstance, which frequently occurs, and on the present occasion is wholly accidental in New York, from the unnatural condition into which her measures of extreme rigor have driven every thing. If under ordinary circumstances, while other things underwent no depression, exchange on England should decline, it might be inferred that England owes to the United States more than we have yet drawn from her. But it is not exchange alone that has fallen. Exchange on England has not fallen in New York as much as the internal exchanges or stocks or real estate, or house-rent have fallen. This fact seems decisive as to the cause. But can this depression continue? Certainly not. These rigorous measures are understood to be only preliminary—only preparations for an expansion by the Banks of New York, which is to restore ease and confidence. Well, the moment this ease and confidence return, all things will rise, and exchange of course among the number. Besides this unnatural condition will work its own remedy, as all irregularities are cured by their own excesses. To sell every thing and to buy nothing is impracticable, and when the English have bought all the produce we have to spare, we must of course buy from them what manufactures they have to spare. As soon as the proceeds of our industry are realized in England—while we have gradually exhausted our supply of English goods—our own merchants will convert their profits into a fresh supply to be brought over; or, if this process be too slow, the English manufacturers themselves will send their own goods for sale. In either case the exchange will recover its equilibrium, and of course will rise here, for between two such countries as America and England, a permanent inequality of exchange, as a basis of the metallic currency of either, is impossible.

V. The state of the country is unfavorable to a resumption of specie payments; being such that the contraction of issues and accommodations by the banks, necessary to a resumption, would occasion immeasurable ruin and distress in the community. This is shown by reference to facts.

VI. The month of May is the worst season of the year for resuming, on account of the state of domestic exchanges and the non-reception of the fruits of the cotton crop from Europe.

VII. The determination of the New York Banks to resume in May, is no rule for Pennsylvania or any other State, because it arises from the limitations by the act of the Legislature of New York, which compels their banks to resume, or forfeit their charters.

Mr. Biddle's advice to the banks generally founded on this state of the case, is thus expressed.

On the whole, the course which in my judgment, the Banks ought to pursue, is simply this:

The Banks should remain exactly as they are—preparing to resume, but not yet resuming.

They should begin, as the Bank of England did, under similar circumstances, by paying the small notes, so as to restore coin to all the minor channels of circulation—but not make any general resumption until they ascertain what course the Government will pursue, employing in the meantime their whole power to forward the crops to market. The American Banks should do in short what the American Army did at New Orleans, stand fast behind their cotton bales until the enemy has left the country.

These are my opinions very deliberately formed, and very frankly expressed. They are thus set forth, not to influence the course of others, but to explain my own.

The Boston Journal publishes an account of a woman near Nantuxet St. Mary, who on the 31st of Jan., fearing from the unexpected absence of her husband that he had been frozen on his way home, started in pursuit of him with her infant in her arms.

There is reason to believe that she proceeded about two miles with her child in her arms, and then finding some difficulty in proceeding further, she retraced her steps, and had arrived within a few rods of the wigwag, when she was overcome with the cold that she was unable to proceed further, and was found frozen standing in an erect position in the snow. Her little child was found at a distance of about twenty yards, and fully enveloped in clothes which the mother had stripped from her own person, in order to protect its life! Both were dead.

The husband was safe, and had been kept from home by drunkenness.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, April 30.

We stated in our last, that the Bank Convention assembled at New York, had agreed upon the first Monday in January next as the period for a general resumption of specie payments. A long debate preceded this arrangement, and several periods were named, in the hope that, by a spirit of compromise, all would unite on some specified day. The first Monday in January next was finally adopted; thirteen states voting for it, and two, N. York and Mississippi, against it. The banks of New York, by the expiration of the law legalising the suspension, are compelled to resume by the 15th of May, or forfeit their charters; and therefore insisted on the first of May. Mississippi was for postponing the resumption for another year, that time might be allowed for the proceeds of another crop to be realized. Pennsylvania and Maryland were not represented in the vote.

The delegates of the city and country banks of the state of New York have recommended to the banks of that state the 10th day of May for resuming specie payments; and as large amounts of specie have been received by late arrivals from Europe, it is hoped that the banks will be able to persevere in their resolution to resume.

Another Whig Victory.—The election in Rhode Island has resulted in a complete victory for the Whigs. Governor Sprague, the Whig candidate, has been elected by a majority of near 500; and in the Legislature the Whigs will have, on joint ballot, a majority of at least twenty-five. Last year the administration had a majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of forty-one; and the Governor belonged to the same party. The whole of New England is now lost to the Administration, with the exception of New Hampshire, and she is shivering in the wind.

For the Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—The present has been styled "the age of improvement;" and whether we look into the christian, the intellectual, the physical or the political world, we do not feel disposed to question the justness of this proud appellation. The spirit of christian enterprise has awakened from the sleep of ages, and its influence is now felt not only in the domains of christiandom, but of heathenism. The religious associations of America and Europe seem destined to fulfil the Apocalyptic vision, and the "angel of missions" has already spread his wings and commenced his flight. The temperance reformation has wiped the tears from the eyes of countless sufferers, and turned their hopeless sorrows into joy. Need we mention the mighty accession made to the world of mind? the improvements in education, its comparative wideness of extension, and cheapness of acquisition? Or need we allude to the improvements in various departments of the mechanical arts, and especially those growing out of the subjugation of that most potent agent, steam, to the control of man? Who questions that science, whether intellectual or moral, physical or political, is advancing, even in our own state? But does the moral character of the community keep pace with the growth of general intelligence? In some respects it certainly does. One or two illustrations out of many, I beg leave to offer. Some thirty or forty years ago, I well remember how common it was to see fist-fights on court and election days. Broken heads, mutilated noses and ears, lips and fingers, bruised faces and red and swollen eyes, were common things; and the tipping shops—the head-quarters of the pugilistic champions of the day—peered forth their fiery floods to swell the tide of angry passions. These evils have certainly diminished in a great degree; though we are compelled, with however much regret, to admit, that "the smoke is scotched, not killed." Did my ears deceive me, Mr. Editor? or did I hear, in the vicinity of your office, on Easter Monday, a strange medley of sounds—a babel mixture of jovial laugh, boisterous shout, inspired acclamation, and gallantuous crow? Have the goodness to explain the meaning of it, and thereby much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

It would give us pleasure if we could say to our correspondent that his ears have greatly deceived him. But it appears that the spirit which sought amusement in the fights of gladiators in heathen Rome, and in the bull fights of catholic Spain, is not yet extinct. In this christian country, and in this enlighten-

ed age, this same spirit delights in sports not less cruel, and equally debasing. But our correspondent shows that much has been done within the last forty years towards meliorating the character of the people in our community; and we are not without hope that this other remnant of barbarism will also soon disappear from amongst us.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, April 14.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, was read the third time and passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, for divorcing the government from all connexion with the public press, was taken up during the morning hour, and Mr. Bond concluded his remarks upon it.

The house was engaged in the consideration of private bills during the remainder of the sitting.

Monday, April 16.

In the Senate, Mr. King offered a joint resolution, which lies on the table for consideration, that Congress adjourn on the first Monday in June.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late United States Bank, when Mr. Grundy argued at much length, that the measure proposed by the bill was constitutional, just, and expedient. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to animadvert upon Mr. Biddle's letter, which he characterized as one of the most extraordinary productions of the time. He considered it as containing a virtual declaration of war against the Administration, referring to the part relating to getting "behind cotton bales," &c.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Shields presented a resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Hopkins, in pursuance of notice given on Saturday, offered a resolution, proffering the aid of the government to sustain such banks as shall resume specie payments, it being the same as that presented by Mr. Hamer on Monday last, and afterwards withdrawn.

On a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the consideration of this resolution, the votes were, ayes 116, nays 83—two thirds being required, the rules were not suspended.

On this motion the North Carolina delegation voted as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Deberry, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepard, Stanly, Sawyer, Graham, Rencher, Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Connor, Hawkins, McKay, Montgomery.

Mr. Cushing offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform this House whether a certain letter bearing his signature, and the date of the 18th of March, 1838, which has appeared in the public papers, and which purports to make known the purpose of the Treasury Department in relation to the receipt and disbursement of the promissory notes of state banks by the federal government, is authentic or not; and if it be, to communicate to the House a copy of the same; and also copies of any and every other official letter on the same subject-matter; and that he be further directed to report to the House the views and intentions of the department in the premises, and the measures adopted, or to be adopted, in execution thereof.

Mr. Cushing moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the resolution, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Adams presented the following resolution, which was adopted without objection:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which he may have received, officially or otherwise, relating to an attack by a Mexican armed vessel upon the steamboat Columbia, bearing the flag of the United States, in the Gulf of Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, the Postmaster General was directed to inform the House whether he had collected a judgment rendered in favor of the Post Office Department against Samuel B. Crockett and Francis P. Blair, in the Federal Court of Kentucky, in May 1824, for 1827 dollars; and if not, what steps have been taken to enforce the collection of the same. He was also directed to inform this House what amount of moneys has been paid by his department to the said Francis P. Blair for printing ordered by said Department since the rendition of the judgment, and return of the writ of execution aforesaid.

Tuesday, April 17.

In the Senate, the bill to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown was read twice and referred.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of bills of the late Bank of the United States was taken up, but no one appeared prepared to speak on the subject and it was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Yell, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the defence of the Western frontier.

Wednesday, April 18.

In the Senate, the joint resolution for closing the present session of Congress on the first Monday of June next, after

some debate, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose, and said that a bill, which might be called the Penitentiary bill, had been made the order for to-day, with the understanding that it would now be considered. Mr. C. had no wish to press its consideration, if the friends of the bill were not ready to act upon it; but it had been laid on the table with the understanding that it would be now taken up.

Mr. Buchanan said the Senator need not fear that he would not have an opportunity to vote on the bill. There was no disposition in his friends to suppress it. But Mr. B. would like to hear the Senator justify the issue of the old notes of the United States Bank after the expiration of its charter.

Mr. Clay said he was afraid the Senator would not be gratified in the fulfilment of any such expectation. Mr. C. would undertake no such justification; but he wished to see if gentlemen were ready to vote that government had any such power as that claimed by the bill.

The subject was here dropped, no motion being made to take the bill up, and no announcement of the bill from the Chair.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was considered and amended, and afterwards laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Cumberland Road bill was discussed at some length.

Thursday, April 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Norvell presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan against the annexation of Texas or any other foreign territory to the Union; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, coming up for a third reading, was postponed to Monday week.

On motion of Mr. Wall, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late United States Bank. The bill underwent several modifications, and was debated at considerable length.

In the House of Representatives, the Cumberland Road bill was still farther discussed.

Friday, April 20.

In the Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Preston, concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late Bank of the United States.

The subject was discussed at great length, almost wholly on the question of the constitutional power to pass the bill, by Messrs. Wall, Preston, Clay, of Alabama, White, Grundy, Prentiss, Rives, Calhoun, Roane, and Brown.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 27, nays 14.

In the House of Representatives, the Cumberland Road bill was again taken up, and the debate continued. After which the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 96, nays 80.

The United States and Mexico.—We hope that none of our readers will suffer themselves to be alarmed by the bellicose intimation thrown out in the Debate in the Senate on Wednesday last, whereof we publish to day a report, which we regret that we have not sooner had room for. We are happy to be able to express a very confident opinion that Congress have not yet entirely parted with their senses, and that nothing so Quixotic as a war against the wind mills of Mexico is likely to be undertaken, at this moment, or under present circumstances. Least of all, will it be undertaken, we apprehend, to establish a new code of law, in which the belligerent right of blockade by actual force shall have no place, and the right of running contraband goods be effectually protected.

Seriously, some members of Congress as well as some Editors, and especially those of the city of New Orleans, who are so clamorous for a war with Mexico, have suffered their feelings to run altogether ahead of their judgment, in reference to the case of the steam-ship Columbia. As a belligerent, the Republic of Mexico has certain unquestionable rights. Among them is the right by her armed vessels, to examine vessels passing in and out of any port of her enemy which she is actually blockading, in order to ascertain their character. The commander of the Columbia, we dare say for very good reasons, did not choose to have his vessel searched if he could help it. He took the risk of attempting to avoid it, and was fortunate enough, (and we are glad of it,) by means of his steam, to escape detention, if not capture. He was lucky, as well as bold. And this is the whole of the case, upon which the Senate is invoked to take revenge as for a national dishonor! A pleasant cause of war, truly! *National Intelligencer.*

Burton and Fulewider's Works.—We learn that the immense water power at the falls of the South Catawba, owned by Robt. H. Burton, esq. and Col. Henry Fulewider, has been provisionally sold at the neat figure of \$110,000. The gentleman who has contracted for this property has returned to England for the

purpose of finally completing the bargain. Although in the hands of the present energetic proprietors, it is perhaps as good a business as any a going, yet with a proper infusion of English skill and capital into the iron business of Lincoln, we may expect to witness a new era in that department of industry. We learn that the proposed purchaser declares that the great natural facilities of this situation, will enable his company to compete on advantageous terms with the largest European establishments. He thinks that the excellence of the oar and the cheapness of water power and provisions, will amply make up for the difference in the price of labor and the absence of mineral coal. *Carolina Watchman.*

North Carolina.—Charles B. Shaw, Esq. the Engineer of the Literary Board of this State, has lately made a very interesting report on the drainings of the Swamp lands lying in its eastern section, wherein he shows that there are not less than 150,000 acres of very valuable swamp lands belonging to the State, besides what has been entered by individuals lying on Pungo and Alligator rivers, and the lakes connected with them, and points out the mode by which they can be effectually drained, at a cost not exceeding \$70,000.

Mr. Shaw states, that the appropriation made by the last Legislature \$8,000, for the purpose of draining Matamuskeet Lake, has been expended on a canal; that the water is slowly subsiding, but that other drains, and a further appropriation, will be necessary to complete the work.

This plan of recovering the Swamp lands of North Carolina, does great credit to the Legislature of that state, and cannot fail to add largely to the funds of its Literary Board. Besides putting into cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of as rich land as can be found in the Union, it will remove a cause of sickness, arising from the malaria of its present state, and will prevent its respectable agricultural citizens from leaving their native state, in search of the rich lands of the far West. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Baltimore American.

FLORIDA.

Accounts from Garey's Ferry, E. F. received at the Savannah Georgian Office, states that the planters had abandoned the crops between Fort Harlee, Micanopy, and Newnansville, and had gone into the forts for protection.

An express rider, it is said, was recently shot in an arm within a mile of Fort Harlee, on his way to Micanopy and Newnansville, but made his escape back to the fort.

On the 16th two men named Snowden and Townsend, were murdered on New River, twelve miles from Fort Harlee, by a party of Indians.

Col. Sanchez, on the 6th, was driven from his plantation by a party of 18 to 20 Indians, and had gone to Newnansville.

A detachment of the 2d dragoons, left Fort Brooke on the 5th instant for Black Creek.

The 4th infantry under command of Col. Foster, arrived at Fort Brooke on the same day, and three companies of 4th infantry, under the command of Major Reiley, were to have left Fort Brooke on the 10th instant, for Micanopy.

The Charleston slips of the 14th, further state, that about a week ago, Col. Bankhead captured seventy Indians near Key Biscaine. It is also reported that Gov. Call has been killed by the Indians in West Florida.

EMIGRATION.

The rage for emigration which, a few years since, threatened almost to depopulate the old North State, has become, in some measure, stayed. We have even heard of several families removing back to their old haunts, having been taught by experience, that "all is not gold that glisters." The following extract of a letter, just received by us from an enterprising and practical man who emigrated some years since to the west, bears testimony, as strong as it is just, to the capacities of our state, and its adaptation to the wants of her citizens. *Register.*

"I can now say from two years' experience in the North, and seven years in the West, that North Carolina is as rich in materials for permanent improvement, as any of the fourteen states that I have travelled through. And if the land-holders there really understood what was best for their interests, they would be turning their attention to the ways and means of improving their homesteads, instead of disposing of them for a comparative trifle, with a view to acquisition of new lands to the great West. If they could only see, that the future Vineyards and Mulberry Plantations, on the sunny hills and verdant plains of the South, would, one day, not be exchanged for the rich woodlands and prairies of the West, they would soon cease disposing of the former, for the acquisition of the latter. Certain it is, after all my wanderings, I decidedly prefer North Carolina to any state I have seen; for while other states have the advantages in soil and other circumstances, you have it in climate and the privileges of water power—advantages which art can never bring about, where they are naturally lacking—whereas, the improvement of the soil, and every other circumstance dependent thereon, can be effected with you by a little extra care and attention. Before two years

elapse, I intend to tetraze my steps to my native state, to commence permanently my system of improvements in its favorable soil and delightful climate."

Governor Marcy has sent a message to the General Assembly of New York, in which he urges the necessity of a resumption by the banks at the time specified, and to sustain them in it, recommends a loan to them of from six to eight millions of dollars of the state stocks.

Ohio.—The following are amongst the laws passed at the last session of the Ohio Legislature.

To repeal an act to prohibit the circulation of small bills.

To abolish imprisonment for debt.

To repeal an act prohibiting the establishment within this State of any branch, office, or agency of the Bank of the United States, &c.

Missionary Deaths.—An arrival at Boston from Calcutta, (East Indian,) brings information of the death of the Rev. Mr. Hall and wife, and of Mrs. E. B. Osgood, wife of Samuel M. Osgood, Printer.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.	First	Full	Last	New
	rise	set.		1 4 15	9 8 40	17 10 12	24 1 43
27 Friday.	5 19 6	41					
28 Saturday.	5 18 6	42					
29 Sunday.	5 17 6	43					
30 Monday.	5 16 6	44					
1 Tuesday.	5 15 6	45					
2 Wednesday.	5 14 6	46					
3 Thursday.	5 13 6	47					

MR. CARMICHAEL has just received his **Spring and Summer Fashions**, and is prepared to fit Gentlemen up in the most neat and fashionable style. Give a call, gentlemen.

April 27.

Mail Arrangements.

ALL letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days.

N. B. The Post Office has been removed two doors north of the Printing Office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

April 27.

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of **Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

Joseph S. Thompson, vs. James N. Johnston. Original Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and plead, that judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv \$4 00

18—6w

Public Notice.

THE Citizens of the South Western end of Orange county, will apply to our next County Court, to be held in the town of Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in May next, to alter and establish two places for separate Elections for the convenience of the same, one to be at the dwelling house of John Patterson, esq. and the second at the house of Michael Holt, esq. and to continue or discontinue the election now held at Henry Fogleman's, esq. as the Court may think proper.

April 19.

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.

April 13.

Notice.

I AM now prepared to settle with the Legatees of the Estate of JOHN LONG, deceased; they are therefore requested to call and receive their respective legacies.

JOHN NEWLIN, Esq.

April 12.

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety Five Dollars*, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Hillsborough. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19.

13—3w

